The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1851.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23. 1741.

Copenhagen, Nov. 18. N. S.

LAST Week a Swediſh Man of War ſeized a Dutch Veſſel in the Categat, with Herrings and Cloth on board, bound for Riga; and having brought her thro' the Sound, has carried her to Stockholm. On Thurſday the 16th Inſtant the King and Queen of Denmark, with all the Royal Family, returned out the Country to Chriſtiansbourg, the new Palace in City, where they have taken up their Reſidence for Winter. The ſame Day arrived here the Marqueſs Puerto on his Way to Stockholm, as did Yeſterday the Evening M. de Laumari, the former being the ch, and the latter the French Miniſter, appointed the Court of Sweden.

Draft of a Letter from the Hague, dated Nov. 25. N. S.

Letters from Petersburgh of Nov. 5. adviſe, that thouſand Sledges were preparing, in order to tranſ- Proviſions and other Neceſſaries to the Army in Neighbourhood of Wyburg. Count Lacy, who is nd'd thither, ſeems to be of Opinion, that nothing contribute ſo much to putting a ſpeedy Period to War, as transferring it immediately into the Ene- Country. With this View he is providing ſeve- thouſand Sledges, that in caſe the Froſt continues, may be in a Condition to make an Incurſion into Heart of Finland.

By Letters from the Auſtrian Army dated from the p at Frating, we have Advice that the Duke of rain and his Brother Prince Charles join'd the Army the 7th, and that it was expected they ſhould alſo join'd Prince Lobkowitz in a Day or two, but that the Arrival of the Grand Duke Orders were ſent e Prince to halt at Broda till Magazines can be eſta- ed, Proviſions being ſo ſcarce that Count Neuperg's y find it very difficult to ſubſiſt. It is not as yet ow whether the Hungarian Troops will follow into Country, or whether they will act in the Upper ria. We expect in two Days the Archives of the gdom of Bohemia from Prague, which are to be nder a conſiderable Eſcort to Olmutz the Capital oravia. A Body of 4000 Bavarians are advanc'd abor, which being at a very ſmall Diſtance from Count Neuperg has order'd a conſiderable Body of rs and Dragoons to march towards them.

By Correſpondent at Vienna, by a Letter of the 11th t, informs me that People there begin to recover Spirits, ſeveral Perſons of Diſtinction being re- d to their Houſes in the City. As for the Bava- they have abandon'd all the Places of which they aken poſſeſſion in Upper and Lower Auſtria ex- ng Lintz and Ens, into which they have put Gar- to ſecure their heavy Artillery which they were d to leave behind them. The firſt Column of Au- Troops conſiſting of five Regiments is actually d in Tyrol, the Prince of Sax-Hildburghauſen be- gone to Mantua in order to haſten the ſecond Co- which conſiſts of ten Regiments, and on their al it is not doubted that ſuch an Irruption will be into Bavaria as will alter the preſent Face of Af- Prince Eſterhaſi who commands 6000 Men, h compoſes the firſt Column of the Hungarian Ar- will begin his March towards this City on the

Letters from Munich of the 14th Nov. run in a different Strain from thoſe laſt mention'd, they us that they are under no Pain for any thing that ppen on the Side of Tyrol, being perfectly well ed that the Inhabitants of that Country will not the Auſtrians to enter it, and are alſo reſolv'd knowledge no Sovereign but the future Emperor, ever he ſhall be; and as a full Proof of this, they the Electoral Prince review'd the French Troops e Neighbourhood of that City who were left to ve the Motions of the Enemy on the Side of Ty- and had given the neceſſary Orders for their march- into Upper Auſtria.'

Draft of a Letter from the Hague, Nov. 29. N. S.

Letters from Stockholm, dated the 14th Inſtant, ad- that Things in that Kingdom are in great Agita- The Count de Ekeblad, who is to go to the Spa- Court, has receiv'd his Inſtructions, and is to ſet ooner than was expected. They continue to ſend s and Artillery to Finland, and to make all the ry Diſpoſitions along the Coaſts, in order to pre- the Enemy's making any Impreſſion, in caſe they attempt an Invaſion, as they did in 1719. It is given out by ſuch as are zealous Eſpouſers of the War, that by the next Spring it will appear Sweden has her Allies and Reſources, as well as other Courts. People of contrary Sentiments flatter themſelves with the Hopes of a Peace before the next Spring; the rather, becauſe it is certain, that M. Wibiornſſon is actually pitch'd upon to go to the Court of London with a ſecret Commiſſion, which it is believ'd has a Tendency to a Pacifick Negociation.

'My Correſpondent at Vienna, in a Letter dated the 15th, delivers himſelf thus: Our Advices from Bohemia give us daily more and more Satisfaction. Pragu is in a good Condition of Defence, has a very numerous Gariſon full of Courage and Loyalty. Our Army conſiſts of at leaſt 60000 Men, and by our laſt Letters from the Camp, dated the 12th, they were to march the next Day in Six Columns, in order to ſuccour that Capital, in caſe the Elector of Bavaria ſhould be hardy enough to inveſt it in this advanc'd Seaſon of the Year, and with Troops ſo much weaken'd by Sickneſs and Deſertion as we know his to be. All the Bavarian Troops in Auſtria do not amount to 1500 Men, of whom 600 are in Gariſon at Lintz, and the reſt at Ens, whence they will be quickly diſlodg'd by the Hungarian Army. Our Sovereign is expected here the 3d or 4th of next Month at fartheſt.

'They write from Francfort, that on the 16th inſtant the famous Preliminary Convention for ſettling the Peace of Germany and of Europe, according to the Plan of Cardinal de Fleury, was ſign'd by the French, Pruſſian, Bavarian, and Saxon Miniſters; and that other Powers, particularly the Queen of Hungary, will be ſpeedily invited to accede thereto, on Terms they will have no Reaſon to diſlike.——That is as the Admirers of his Eminency imagine, but no doubt theſe Powers will think for themſelves.'

HOME PORTS.

Dover, Nov. 20. W. S. W. Arriv'd the Hill Galley, Gorman, from Antigua; the Charming Jenny, Movatt, and the Succeſs, Priſton, from Virginia.

Deal, Nov. 20. Wind W. S. W. Arriv'd a Dutch Man of War; the Priſcilla, Brown, and the Luſitania, Williams, both from Barbados. Came down the Suttell, Howard, for Liverpool. Yeſterday put back his Majeſty's Ship the Biddeford, and remains with the South-ſea-caſtle Man of War, and the Outward-bound as per laſt.

Deal, Nov. 21. Wind W. Came down ſince my laſt, the Pembroke, Gwyn, for Virginia; the Anſley, Allen, for Liſbon; and the London Packet, M'Hugh, for Carolina. Arrived the Walter Galley, Steward, from Maryland. Remain his Majeſty's Ships and the Outward-bound as per laſt.

Graveſend, Nov. 20. Paſs'd by the Friendſhip, Herbert, the Mary, Paxton, and the Friendſhip, Ramſey, all three from Jamaica; the London Merchant, Hill, from Dublin.

Arrived at ſeveral Ports.

At Barbados, the Veale Galley, Champion, from London.

At Antigua, the Betſey, Taverner, from ditto.

At Montſerrat, the Bridget, Kirwan, from ditto.

At Carolina, the Charming Betty, Wederburn, the Minerva, Clode, the Laurence, Croſtwaite, and the Charles, Harrimond, all from ditto.

At Falmouth, the Potomack, Stoneham, from Virginia.

At Portſmouth, the Tartar Man of War, Capt. Townſhend, from Carolina; the Sarah and Elizabeth, Sacket, from Antigua. 'All well at Antigua Sept. 29.'

'The Polly Henry, and the Hawk, Williams, both from South Carolina for London, are taken by a Spaniſh Privateer near the Bar of Carolina.

LONDON, November 23.

From the London Gazette.

At the Court at St. James's, the 19th Day of November, 1741. preſent the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council,

His Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. Benjamin Earl Fitz Walter to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of Eſſex, his Lordſhip this Day took the Oaths appointed to be taken thereupon, inſtead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

This Day the Right Hon. William Forteſcue, Eſq; Maſter of the Rolls, was, by his Majeſty's Command, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

Whereas by reaſon of the plentiful Harveſt laſt Summer, the Price of moſt Sorts of Corn and Grain is greatly fallen, and it is judged beneficial to the Kingdom, and the Trade and Navigation thereof, to permit the free Exportation thereof, Oats and Beans excepted;— It is, by the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council, ordered, That it ſhall and may be lawful from henceforth, to and for all and every Perſon and Perſons, Natives and Foreigners, to export and carry out of this Kingdom, to any Place or Places whatſoever, in the ſame Manner, and ſubject to the ſame Reſtrictions and Regulations as they might legally have done or do if the late Act (to prohibit the Exportation of Corn) had not been made, and no otherwiſe, all Sorts of Corn, Grain, Meal, Malt, Flour, Bread, Biſcuit, and Starch, excepting Oats and Beans.

An Extract of a Letter from Antigua, of Sept. 17. per Capt. Sackett.

'The Ship Walpole, Elias Caregg Commander, belonging to Liverpool, outward-bound for the River Gambia, in Lat 45: 10, and Long 10: 30. on the 19th of March laſt was attack'd about Half an Hour paſt Twelve by a Brigantine under Spaniſh Colours, with 16 Guns, and according to the beſt Obſervation the Captain could make about 80 Hands (tho' the People declare they were above 120.) The Walpole carried 8 Guns, and her Complement of Hands was 25. The Privateer attempted to board them on their Larboard Quarter, when Capt. Caregg order'd his Men to fire; which they did ſo effectually that ſeveral were wounded on board the Privateer, who ſoon returned the Salute, and they continued an hot Fire on both Sides for about Half an Hour, with the Loſs of one Man, and another wounded, which proved mortal. The Spaniard then ſheered off. Capt. Caregg kept his Ship before the Wind, ſhe not being ſo ſtiff as he could have deſired, and the Privateer kept right a-ſtern, firing their Bow Chaſe, and diſabled them very much in their Sails and Rigging, and ſhot away their Fore-top-maſt. In the mean time they got two of their ſmall Carriage Guns on the Round-houſe, and played on the Enemy very ſmartly, and alſo damaged much of their Rigging: And thus they both continued Firing for three Hours, or three Hours and half, in which Time Capt. Caregg's Enſign and Staff being ſhot away, tho' he immediately hoiſted his Jack, ſo encouraged the Privateer as to attempt to board them on their Larboard Quarter, where their Fire began again with their Small Arms, continuing between 25 and 30 Minutes, with only the Loſs of the Walpole's Cooper; but ſeveral Men were killed on the Fore-caſtle of the Privateer, and ſhe ſheered off a ſecond Time, and brought her Chaſe Guns to bear on them as before, which ſhe returned with her Stern Guns, and keeping right before the Wind. In that Manner they engaged Six Hours and Half, but expecting every Moment to be boarded again, they ſtood to their Stations all Night. About Seven next Morning the Privateer came up with them again, with their Tops well mann'd, and boarded them the third Time, pouring Hand-Granadoes and Powder-Flasks out of their Tops, and firing very ſmartly, which was return'd with equal Vigour till eight o'Clock, when the Spaniard ſheer'd off, and lay by for ſome Time; which Interval the Captain employed in preparing for their freſh Reception, tho' he had ſeveral of his Men diſabled in the Engagement: But the Enemy having met with ſo gallant a Reſiſtance were afraid to make any further Attempts, and at laſt made the beſt of their Way to the Eaſtward.

'In the whole he had three Men kill'd, five dangerouſly wounded, at leaſt ſo far as to injure them during their Lives, and ſeven more diſabled, ſo as not to be ſerviceable in the Engagement, tho' now recovered.

'The Verity of this Account you may depend on. The Damage they ſuſtain'd by loſing their Fore top-maſt (already mention'd) Mizen-yard, moſt of their Standing and Running Rigging, and their Sails torn to pieces, are evident Proofs of it; as well as large Shot lodg'd in ſeveral Parts of her, and the Musket-Balls with which her Cabbin and Stern are largely decorated.'

Yeſterday arriv'd the French Mail, which brought nothing material.

They write from Hubertsbourg, where the Poliſh Court now reſides, that if the Saxon Troops [illegible] Prague before the Forces of the King's Confe[illegible] Gates will be open'd to them by Order of t[illegible] Hungary, on condition that no other Tr[illegible] mitted.

Thoſe of the 4th O.S. from Vienna ſa[illegible] King of Sardinia diſcovers his Attachm[illegible] more to that Court, they have a Report th[illegible] married to the Princeſs of Lorrain who is [illegible] of Tuſcany's Siſter. The Magiſtrates of that City having ſent Deputies to Presbourg to invite the Queen to return

to

to her old Residence, she promised to be there the 23d Instant. They had an Account by an Express, that the Count de Nadasti, who was detach'd with four Regiments, had met with a Body of the Enemy on the Frontiers of Bohemia, of whom they put 400 to the Sword and took as many Prisoners.

'Tis observ'd in the Advices from Vienna, that the Queen has not yet explain'd herself with regard to the Affair of General Schmettau, and that such powerful Interest is made for him that 'tis probable her Majesty will be satisfy'd with the Offer he has made to make up the Deficiency in the Chest of his Regiment, and to restore the Money he has embezzled.

All Advices from Corsica say they now enjoy a profound Tranquillity, the Inhabitants seeming contented with their State of Anarchy, and the Genoese Republick making no Disposition which can give them the least Umbrage.

Letters of the 6th from Dantzick say the Magistrates have issued an Edict, That no Ships shall be admitted into that Port which are claim'd as Prizes, or otherwise, by the Parties at War in the North.

They write from Madrid, that the King has appointed Don Thaddeus O Connor Commandant of the second Batallion of his Irish Regiment of Foot.

They write from Paris, that Voltaire the Poet, of whom there have been such various Accounts, is return'd thither after a long Absence; and that M. Marcroy Nephew of the famous Bourvalais dy'd there suddenly a few Days ago in the 94th Year of his Age, as he was writeing down the Names of the Persons to be invited to the Funeral of his Son, who was at the point of Death and actually dy'd but 8 Hours after him, The King has given the Irish Regiment of which the late Lord Dillon was Colonel to his Brother the Lord Dillon who was the Major of that Regiment. The Baron de Hardenberg, who has been at Paris for some time without a Character, has now assum'd that of the Elector of Hanover's Minister at the French Court.

A few Days ago dy'd at his Lodgings at Whitehall, Christopher Frederic Kreyenberg, Esq; who in the Reign of Queen Anne was Resident at this Court from that of Hanover.

On Saturday last died at his Lodgings in Bedford-street, of an Asthma, Capt. Whitney, Commander of Sir John Norris's Ship. He was a Gentleman of distinguish'd Character as a Sea Officer, and in Private Life was as worthy and amiable a Man as the Age has produc'd. He was beloved by the Seamen, esteemed by his superior Officers, and will be as much regretted as ever any Person was in his Station.

Last Week dy'd of an Apoplexy the Rev. Mr. Smyth, Rector of Emberton, near Oulney in Buckinghamshire; which Living he enjoy'd many Years, belov'd by his Parishioners, and respected by all the Gentry in the Neighbourhood.

On Thursday last dy'd at his Seat at Mottingham in Kent, Charles Colley, Esq; an eminent Spanish Merchant and one of the greatest Exporters of the Woollen Manufacture in this City. He is said to have dy'd worth upwards of 60,000 l.

On Friday Night last dy'd at his Lodgings in Lincolns Inn-fields, the Rev. Brampton Gurdon, Archdeacon of Sudbury in Suffolk, Rector of St. Edmund the King in Lombard-street, and Vicar of Denham in Middlesex.

This Evening Mr. Richard Shergold, Printer to the Honourable the Commissioners of the present Lottery, will Print a List of the Benefit Tickets (examined by the said Commissioners) which will be drawn this Day, and continue to Print every Day's Benefits that shall be drawn afterwards, until the End of the Lottery. The Publick may be supplied with the said List, at his Office in Pope's-Head-Alley, over-against the Royal-Exchange, Cornhill; or at J. Roberts, the Publisher, in Warwick-Lane, Price two Pence for each Day. At his Office aforesaid are sold whole Tickets, and Shares of Tickets. A correct Numerical Book is kept there; also a Register Book, where any Person entering their Numbers for 6 d. a Ticket, may have an immediate Account sent them of their Success if in Town, and by the first Post to any Part of Great Britain or Ireland. The said Shergold will pay ready Money for Prizes as soon as drawn.

BANKRUPTS.

John Christopher Balthazer Wagner, of Tower-street, Merchant and Warehouseman.

Daniel Stiff, of Love-lane near Billingsgate, Orange-Merchant.

John Smith, of Lawrence-lane Victualler.

Richard Allison, of the Parish of St. Mary le Bone, Middlesex, Bricklayer.

Daniel Gough, of the Parish of St. Mary le Bone, Middlesex, Victualler.

Benjamin Lund, late of Bristol, Dealer in Copper and Brass.

Benjamin Bolton, now or late of Chester, Flaxdresser.

High Water this Day at London-Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	11 25	11 51

Bank Stock, 138. India, 160 1-half. South Sea, 105 1-4th. Old Annuity, 112 to 1-8th. New ditto, 112 1-half to 5-8ths. Three per Cent. 101 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Assurance, 89. London Assurance, 11. African, 10. India Bonds, 4 l. 13 s. to 14 s. Prem. Bank Circulation, 3 l. Prem. Salt Tallies, 1 3-4ths Prem. English Copper, 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto, 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 101 3-4ths. Three per Cent. ditto, 95 1-4th. Million Bank, 114. Equivalent, 112. Lottery Tickets, 5 l. 14 s. to 18 s.

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This Day is published,

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Which is so much esteemed, and of so many Years la perience, and whose Virtues vastly exceed any of the Counterfeits, since its first Publication, is sold at th Places at 1 s. each Box.

For in two or three Hours time it heals them, tho' rough or chopt; prevents the Skin from peeling, and them delicately soft and smooth, giving them a becomi bicund Colour; the Fragrancy of its Odour also rend Breath fine and sweet, and it may be eaten for its Sha

IN all Matters of great Importance, where-ever the Safety or Prosperity of the Publick was concerned, all Civiliz'd Nations have constantly addreſs'd themſelves in the moſt ſerious and ſolemn Manner to the Supreme Arbiter of the Univerſe, in order to deprecate his Wrath, and to implore his Favour. Among [illegible]es, ſo long as their Government was a Theocracy, [illegible]Almighty was pleaſed to anſwer ſuch Applications [illegible]moſt tremendous Manner. In ſucceeding Times, [illegible]their Polity came nearer that of neighbouring Na[illegible]the beſt of their Princes placed all their Confidence [illegible]ed in the Day of their Diſtreſs, and aſcribed to him [illegible]e Glory whenſoever they vanquiſhed their Enemies. [illegible]moſt ancient Accounts we have of the *Egyptians*, [illegible]ke them as a People perfectly pious, making Reli[illegible]the Baſis of their Government, and requiring greater [illegible]ſs in their Kings than was in other Nations re[illegible]ed of Prieſts. Among the *Greeks*, who derived that [illegible]ory of which they ſo much boaſted from the Nation [illegible]have laſt mentioned, a like Deference for the Divine [illegible]dence remained; of which a Multitude of Inſtances [illegible]n be found in *Homer* and *Herodotus*, the oldeſt of [illegible]Writers in Verſe and Proſe whoſe Works have eſca[illegible]the Injuries of Time. The *Romans*, when they [illegible]e moſt happy and moſt glorious, were remarkably [illegible]ous; and perhaps there never was a State which in [illegible]ick Affairs manifeſted a greater Reſpect to the Di[illegible]Will than this of *Rome*. All the Hiſtories which [illegible]ges have brought to Light concerning the Eaſtern [illegible]ons, of whom our Anceſtors ſuppoſed there was n[illegible]ount extant, prove that this Cuſtom was always in [illegible]mongſt them; as the Learned aſſure us it was an [illegible]bliſh'd Maxim with the moſt early Inhabitants of this [illegible]d, who in all Matters of great Conſequence to So[illegible]y conſulted their *Druids*, and were by them adviſed [illegible]eir ſolemn Applications to the Divine Being.

[illegible]s this Manner of Proceeding is ſupported by Com[illegible]n Conſent, and hath the Voice of all Nations and of [illegible]Ages in its Favour, ſo it is alſo authorized by the [illegible]ght of Reaſon; which clearly proves that it is not to [illegible]ckon'd among thoſe general Points of Superſtition, [illegible]ny ſuch there be, which the Wits of late Ages object [illegible]eir Forefathers, to ſhew the Quickneſs of their Parts [illegible]the Expence of their Good Manners. As at all Times, [illegible]in all Places, the Reality of a Divine Providence be[illegible]me evident to thinking and conſiderate Men, was as [illegible]ch acknowledg'd a Truth ſome thouſand Years ago [illegible]e preſent, and is proved in the *Indies* by the ſame [illegible]guments we uſe to prove it here. The Knowledge, [illegible]n, of this certain and ſhining Truth, as it was uni[illegible]ſal, ſo it every-where induc'd a correſpondent Practice; [illegible]ich accounts for that Common Conſent ſpoken of be[illegible]e. A Conſent founded on the Common Senſe of Man[illegible]d, and which ought therefore to be admitted as an [illegible]rnal and immutable Law of Nature, with which Men [illegible]er were and ever will be bound to comply.

The Chriſtian Diſpenſation hath ſhewn us this, as [illegible]ell as other Natural Duties, in a ſofter and more plea[illegible]ſer Light. According thereto we fly unto this Reſource [illegible]ingly, and of our own Motive, as deſiring to place all [illegible]er Concerns under the Care of a Being infinitely wiſe, [illegible]d infinitely good. For as every Private Man, in con[illegible]ſequence of the Principles taught him by his Religion, [illegible]its on Prayer rather as a Privilege than as a Duty, ſo [illegible]reſpect to the Publick, National Addreſſes ſeem equally [illegible]ſonable and deſirable; becauſe Society itſelf is of Di[illegible]ne Inſtitution, and Men, as Members thereof, are under [illegible]rtain religious Obligations, which could not have riſen [illegible]by other Way. This is a Point in which all Chriſtians [illegible]re agreed; Never was Superſtition ſo ſtrong as to efface [illegible]his Doctrine, never was any Sect ſo wild as to aſſert that [illegible]ociety was unlawful; or being lawful, did not imme[illegible]diately and eſpecially depend on God, in ſuch a Manner [illegible]s that National Prayer, and National Services, were as [illegible]requiſite for obtaining National Bleſſings, or averting Na[illegible]tional Judgments, as the like Applications of Private [illegible]Perſons were for the obtaining the Divine Favour in the [illegible]like Caſes.

Of all Publick Concerns the Fate of War hath in all [illegible]Ages been preſumed to depend in a peculiar Manner up[illegible]on God; and this not only among the *Jews*, whom Re[illegible]velation had taught that the great Creator of all Things [illegible]was eſpecially the God of Battles, but alſo among the [illegible]Heathens, who had much darker Conceptions of theſe [illegible]Matters, and yet gave the ſtrongeſt Teſtimonies of their [illegible]Belief in the ſame Thing. There needs no long Search to [illegible]diſcover the Reaſon of this Opinion. For what is War [illegible]but an Appeal made to God, by ſuch States as cannot have their Pretenſions ſettled by the Wiſdom of Man? This being ſo, what can be more natural, than that the Parties ſo appealing ſhould addreſs themſelves in the moſt Solemn Manner unto their Judge, and beſeech him ſo to favour their Cauſe, as it conſiſteth with the Notions of Equity and Juſtice, deduced from the Knowledge of his Laws by the Light of impartial Reaſon.

Theſe Things conſidered, every good Chriſtian and good Subject muſt apply himſelf with proper Zeal, and proper Confidence, to the Duty requir'd from him by his Majeſty's Royal Proclamation; *viz.* Imploring the Aſſiſtance of Divine Providence in our preſent Diſpute with *Spain*, without which the wiſeſt Counſels, the greateſt Armies, and the ſtrongeſt Fleets, can affect nothing. As his Majeſty is bound by his Coronation Oath to take the beſt Meaſures that can be deviſed for our Safety and Security, ſo are we bound by the Ties of Allegiance to co-operate with him, and to do all that in our Power lies to render the Meaſures taken by him effectual and ſucceſsful. But as all his Care and all our Endeavours would neceſſarily be fruitleſs, if unſanctify'd by the Divine Approbation, ſo it becomes his firſt and great Concern to influence us by his Royal Authority, to apply ourſelves in the moſt humble, ſolemn, and publick Manner, to the Worſhip of that God, unto whom we have referr'd the Deciſion of our Cauſe, which he having fulfill'd, it remains with us, as well in Obedience to the King's Command as from a juſt Senſe of the Importance of the Thing itſelf, to keep this Faſt in a proper Manner, to attend on Publick Worſhip, to give a good Example to our Inferiours by a grave and ſerious Deportment, and to offer up our ſincere Petitions to the Great Judge of all the Earth in favour of our National Concerns, with the ſame Fervour, with the ſame Attention, which would accompany our Vows for our own Private Happineſs. This is fit as we are Members of Society, requiſite as loyal Subjects, and indiſpenſible as good Chriſtians. Wherefore it is to be hoped, that ſo many Obligations will have ſuch an Effect on the Minds of Men, as that neither Domeſtick nor Foreign Enemies may form to themſelves any Expectations from the Remiſſneſs of our Behaviour, on this Day of Legal Humiliation.

We may the more readily, more chearfully, and with greater Confidence approach the Throne of God upon this Occaſion, inaſmuch as the preſent is a neceſſary and a defenſive War. Neceſſary, becauſe our Enemies broke thro' their own Stipulations; Defenſive, as we contend purely in ſupport of our old Rights, Rights, not only juſtly, naturally and certainly ours, but confeſſed to be ſo even by our Enemies. Rights, of a National and important Nature, not mere Pretenſions to certain Honours or Marks of Reſpect, which yet have been acknowledg'd as juſt Cauſes of defenſive Wars. Rights which we could not depart from, without betraying our own Properties and thoſe of our Poſterity, which is not lawful in States whatever it may be in private Men. Such is the Nature! Such the Juſtice of our Cauſe! and therefore we need have no Scruple in complying with what is required of us by Authority, the thing being entirely reconciled to our Reaſon, and appearing to have been a juſt and neceſſary Duty antecedent to the Proclamation, which ſerv'd only to fix the Time and Manner, that Vows for the Publick Safety might be made with Decency and Order, as well as in a National Way.

It muſt not however be imagin'd, that our whole Duty to our Country is diſcharged when we have kept this ſolemnly appointed Faſt. For we are bound to ſerve it, as well as to pray for it. This indeed is firſt in Order of Time, but the laſt is no leſs requiſite. The Faſt is appointed on account of the War; on the ſame Account we are bound to yield all the Aſſiſtance we are able for the procuring that Succeſs for which we pray, otherwiſe we mock God, and expoſe ourſelves. If it ſhould be ask'd, how the Bulk of the People can aſſiſt in the carrying on of the War? I anſwer, by their giving open Teſtimonies of their Duty to his Majeſty, of their Willingneſs in paying thoſe Taxes which theſe vigorous Meaſures have render'd abſolutely neceſſary, and of their Perſeverance in theſe good Sentiments till the Ends of the War ſhall be attain'd. Theſe are Methods by which every Man may aſſiſt his Sovereign, and ſerve his Country; they are Methods which Reaſon, Nature, and Religion plainly recommend; they are Methods eaſy in themſelves, and which have a direct Tendency to the End propoſed. One cannot therefore ſuſpect, that any who would eſcape the Suſpicion of being a publick Enemy would purſue any other Track, or in ſo nice a Conjuncture as this is, depart from that beaten Road in which he ſees the reſt of his Fellow-ſubjects tread. Singularity may tempt Men in Matters of leſs Conſequence, but to be ſingular in glaring Iniquity, is ſurely a Crime which carries in it no Temptation.

I think I may truly ſay, that theſe are not the Doctrines of any Party, but the Senſe of the honeſt Men of all Parties amongſt us. Of ſuch Men as really love their Country, and who, notwithſtanding any Jealouſies they may have of ſuch as differ in Opinion with them as to the Means moſt proper for its Service, agree heartily in the Main, and therefore are ready on ſuch ſolemn Occaſions to join both in Prayers and in Endeavours for the publick Benefit. To ſay the Truth, no Party Principles can poſſibly lead a Man either to doubt the Truth, or to diſpute the Excellence of theſe Sentiments. For how much ſoever our Parties may diſagree amongſt themſelves, they are unanimous in this, that the ſole thing which can juſtify Party Zeal is a Senſe of its tending to our Country's Service. But the Proſperity of our Arms will indubitably ſerve our Country, by procuring for her a ſafe, a ſettled, and a glorious Peace; conſequently Men of all Denominations muſt agree in promoting, in all the Ways their Capacities will admit, what will anſwer ſo deſireable an End. All Kinds of Zeal will concur to this Point, and nothing but a lazy Lukewarmneſs, a baſe and unmanly Coldneſs, with reſpect to publick Affairs, can induce any Man to act in another Manner; that is, in ſuch a Manner as would be held ſcandalous even to the worſt Faction amongſt us. I ſay nothing here of private Intereſt, becauſe I cannot believe there is any Subject of *Great Britain* ſo loſt to all Senſe both of Duty and of Shame, as to prefer a mean and trivial Advantage, accruing to himſelf, to the Honour and Safety of his Country.

I have confin'd this Diſcourſe within narrow Bounds, becauſe I am ſenſible that moſt of thoſe Heads, which otherwiſe ought to have been treated therein, will be much better handled elſewhere, by ſuch as are particularly bound to preſs the due Solemnization of this Faſt in a religious Way. I ſhould indeed have thought myſelf diſpenſed with from meddling at all on this Subject, if I had not conſider'd that it was my Duty as a Publick Writer to take notice of a thing of ſo Publick a Nature, and of ſuch high Importance to the Commonwealth. And this being ſo, I know no other Way in which I could take notice of it, than by giving as I have done a clear and plain Account of the natural, moral, and religious Obligations Men are under to yield Obedience to Authority in this Point. Neither will it be any Objection to ſay, that this was never diſputed, becauſe things may be unreaſonable that are not diſputed; and becauſe there are never wanting certain malevolent Minds which delight at ſneering obliquely at ſuch things as they dare not openly impugn. On the whole, my End was to pay that Reſpect to the Day which my Situation requir'd, and that being done, I have nothing more to add, than my hearty Wiſh that God may accept our Prayers, and proſper the Arms of our moſt Gracious Sovereign.

R. FREEMAN.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Nov. 17. Laſt Week died, in the Shire of Clackmanan, Col. Harry Bruce of Clackmanan, aged near 80; Repreſentative of the ancient and illuſtrious Family of Bruce.

Died alſo in the County of Annandale, the Lady Douglas, Spouſe to Sir John Douglas of Kilhead, Bart. Member of Parliament for the County of Nithſdale.

We learn from Perth, that Saturday laſt died the Rev. Mr. William Wilſon, one of the Miniſters of the Aſſociate Presbytery, and Profeſſor of Divinity. A pious, ſincere, and alſo very learned Gentleman.

Thurſday laſt the Rev. Mr. James Nicolſon, Miniſter of the Goſpel at Banchorie, near Aberdeen, was married to Miſs Jenny Halyburton, Daughter to George Halyburton, Eſq; Lord Provoſt of this City.

HOME PORTS.

Greenock, Nov. 14. Arrived the Alexander, Steel, from Ilay, 'with 600 Barrels of Tar and ſome of the Rigging 'of the Chriſtian of Glaſgow, ſtranded on that Iſland laſt 'Month'; the Butterfly, Carſe, from Petersburgh; and the Margaret, Scot, from Holland and Iſles of Zetland. Sailed the Humility, Simſon, for Dantick.

Falmouth, Nov. 19. Arrived the Mary, Glover, from Virginia.

Dartmouth, Nov. 20. Wind S. S. W. Yeſterday arriv'd the Willing Mind, Huxham, the Betty, Pearne, the two Brothers, Ollive, and the George, Leonard, all from Newfoundland. The Samuel, Barrell, of London from Newfoundland, is now off this Place.

Poole, Nov. 21. Sailed the William and Thomas, Lou-

der,

der, and the Providence, Williams, both for London, and the Hopewell, Roe, for Dover. Came in the Endeavour, Grainger, from Oporto; the Brogdon, Hooper, and the Mary, Richards, both from Newfoundland. 'Captain 'Grainger ſpoke with the Carolina Packet, Emerſon, for 'Carolina, about 100 Leagues to the Weſtward of Scilly, 'on the 11th Inſt. in Lat. 37:30. Long. 7. from the 'Lizard; alſo ſpoke with the Hanover, Northover, and 'the Induſtry, Hellings, of Briſtol, bound from Cork for 'Jamaica.'

Southampton, Nov. 21. Wind S. W. Since my laſt arriv'd the Charming Betty, Lecras, of and from Jerſey; the Seven Siſters, Perchard, of and from Ditton; and the Expedition Packet, Mourant, from Guernſey.

Dover, Nov. 22. Wind S. W. Arrived the Alexander, Locke, from Maryland. Came in the Anſley, Allen, from London for Lisbon.

Deal, Nov. 22. Wind S. S. W. Arrived the Warwick, Nesbit, and the King George, Bruce, both from Virginia. The Ships remain as per laſt.

Graveſend, Nov. 22. Paſs'd by the Proſperous Eſther, Northcote, from Virginia.

Arrived at ſeveral Ports.

At Antigua, the Doraburnia, Buſhell, from London.
At St. Kits, the Prime Miniſter, Maxwell, from ditto.
At Nevis, the Mary, New, from Briſtol.
At New York, the Grace, Malſton, from ditto.
At Boſton, the Succeſs, Palmer, from ditto.
At Newfoundland the Mercury, Phelps, from Bridgwater.
At Leghorn, the Margaretta, ———, from Falmouth.
At Genoa, the Theophila, Goddard, from London.
At Lancaſter, the Jane, Sands, from Barbados.
At Liverpool, the Richard and John, Roſs, from ditto.
At Briſtol, the Triumvirate, Shurmar, from Newfoundland.

Off of Dover, the Sarah and Mary, Ouchterlony, from Maryland.

LONDON, November 24.

The Fortune, Berendſon, bound from Yarmouth for Leghorn, is loſt near Calais.

The Charles, Harrimond, and the Minerva, Clode, from London, are not arriv'd at Carolina.

We hear from Sudbury, that the Wife of John Leach, a Soldier in Druro's Regiment, was on Wedneſday Se'nnight deliver'd there of four Children, who were all Chriſten'd. And that the ſaid Infants made 3101 Children which Mrs. Mary Hazel, a Midwife in that Town, had brought into the World.

On Tueſday laſt one Lawrence Spencer, a Soldier in Druro's Regiment, was committed to Chelmsford Gaol, for attempting to rob W. Ingold of Long Melford in Suffolk, on the Highway, and giving him eleven Wounds with his Sword, of which he lies dangerouſly ill. And on Wedneſday one Lancelot Gilmer was committed to the ſame Place for being an Accomplice in the Fact.

Laſt Week dy'd at Cambridge Mr. Twells, a young Student of St. John's College, and Son to the Rev. Dr. Twells, Rector of St. Matthew's Friday-ſtreet.

Laſt Week the Hon. the Commiſſioners of Exciſe diſmiſſed divers of their Officers, for receiving Sums of Money from ſeveral Diſtillers, for ſtifling Informations on their Retailing Spirituous Liquors contrary to the late Act of Parliament, and likewiſe ordered them to be proſecuted to the utmoſt Severity of the Law for ſo heinous an Offence.

Laſt Week dy'd at his Seat in Somerſetſhire, Thomas Horner Strangeways, Eſq; who many Years repreſented that County in Parliament as Knight of the Shire.

On Saturday laſt died at the Counteſs of Portland's in Privy-Garden Mrs. Alkey, chief Laundreſs to her Ladyſhip; who died worth 3000 l. and left it to her Relations in Holland. She had lived with her Ladyſhip 38 Years.

Yeſterday began the Drawing of the Weſtminſter-Bridge Lottery, at Stationers-Hall, when No. 31474 was drawn a Blank; which being the Firſt Drawn Ticket was entitled to 500 l. The following Numbers were drawn Prizes; (viz.) No. 27561, 9007, 1000 l. each. No. 4025, 500 l. No. 44379, 35999, 40043, 100 l. each.

High Water this Day at London-Bridge.	Morning	00	Evening	00
		00		16

Bank Stock, 138. India, 160 1-4th to 1-half. South Sea, 105 1-4th to 1-half. Old Annuity, 112 1-8th. New ditto, 112 5-8ths. Three per Cent. 101 1-4th. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Aſſurance, 89. London Aſſurance, 11. African, 10. India Bonds, 4 l. 14 s. Premium. Bank Circulation, 3 l. Prem. Salt Tallies, 4 3-4ths Prem. Engliſh Copper, 3 l. 15 s. Welſh ditto, 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 101 3-4ths. Three per Cent. ditto, 95 1-4th. Million Bank, 114. Equivalent, 112. Lottery Tickets, 6 l. to 6 l. 1 s.

East-India Houſe, November 20, 1741.

THE *Court of Directors of the* United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt-Indies, *Do hereby give Notice, That the Tranſfer Books of the ſaid Company will be ſhut up, on Tueſday the* 22*d of December next, at Two o'Clock; That a Quarterly General Court will be holden at their Houſe in Leadenhall-ſtreet, on Wedneſday the* 23*d of the ſaid Month; That the Tranſfer Books of the ſaid Company will be open'd on Tueſday the* 19*th of January next; And that the Dividend Warrants will be ready to be delivered out on Friday the* 29*th of the ſaid Month of January.*

Bank, June 1, 1741.

WHereas JOHN WAITE, *late one of the Caſhiers of the* Bank of England, *about Forty Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, well ſet, round viſag'd, ſmall grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye-laſhes, and of a moſt remarkable freſh Complection, abſented himſelf on Wedneſday the* 13*th of May laſt from his Duty at the Bank, and is ſuppoſed to have ſecreted, or taken away with him from the Bank, Eaſt-India Bonds, amounting to a conſiderable Value;*

And whereas Warrants are iſſued for Apprehending and Taking the ſaid John Waite, *This is to give Notice, That whoever ſhall apprehend and ſecure the ſaid* John Waite, *to be dealt with according to Law, ſhall receive of the ſaid Governor and Company the Sum of* Three hundred Pounds, *over and above the* Two hundred Pounds *offered in former Advertiſements,* in the Whole Five Hundred Pounds.

David Le Gros, *Secretary.*

November 21, 1741.

WHereas on Tueſday Night laſt ſome Villains broke into the Houſe of James Stancliffe, called *Bailey-Hall*, near Halifax in the County of York, and ſtole from a Gentleman who lodges with the ſaid James Stancliffe, a Bag wherein were contained the following Pieces of Coin; viz. Three Five Guinea Pieces; Six Roſe Nobles, value 2 l. 16 s. each; Three Scepters, value 25 s. each, Queen Elizabeth's Coin; Two Broads, and Twelve Crown Pieces of different Reigns; all freſh as if but new coin'd. Whoever will diſcover the Perſon or Perſons who committed the ſaid Robbery, or any Accompliſe therein, ſo that he, ſhe, or they ſhall be Convicted thereof, ſhall receive a Reward of Six Guineas from the ſaid James Stancliffe for the ſame. And if any of the ſaid Pieces of Coin be offered in Payment, or to be ſold, pray ſtop the ſame, and the Perſons, and give Notice as above, or to Mr. Backhouſe, in St. Alban-ſtreet, St. James's.

On Monday Decemb. 7, *will be publiſhed,*

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